Galiantry of Our Officers, as Beveloped by the Late Saval Rediring Board-Extracts from the Memorials Before Congress. We give below some interesting facts, extracted from the memorials of distinguished officers who appeal to Congress against the action of the Council

ting gunboat) lasted benty hours, and resulted in both the Syren and the gunbian cafely reaching the suchorage within Cat and ship Islands.

I was in command of a division of gunboate in Mobile bay during the write and spring of 1813—14. The latter part of April I was informed that the enemy's schooner Shelburne, of twere guns, Hon. Lieut Hope in command, was at anchor off the bar of Penesceia, capturing American vestels. I proceeded forthwith, accompanied by saiding master lasty, with the determination of capturing the Shelburne, atthough also might be at another on the bar; but through as spy, Captain Hope heard of my intention, and sailed before I got there. On reaching Penesceia, I anchored off the town, where I was rudely received by the Shadao authorides, because I had forced my way by the Shadao authorides, because I had forced my demands on the Spanish officers for the most rigid performance of their neutral obligations towards my country and her citizens. The immediate truit of this step was the expulsion of the Seminole Indians, some four to six hundred warriors, who had taken refuge in the town of Penescola from the pursuit of General Jackson. White these hings were enacting, his Mighety's orig Anaconda, of 18 guns, Captain Westpaul anchored just without the bar, and send a note on shore to an English merchant, with whom that day I happened to be dinfog, piedging the honer of a British officer that the two Joffersons should rever raturn to an American port. The English captain's none was passed round to several of the guests, and finally to me. As soon as I learned the purport of the note I exclaimed, "Thank Ged, i will be a dead man before sunset, or a post captain in thirty days! I will go our and take that tellow!" On the turn of the afternoon tite, the two Jeffersons were under all sail, bearing down 'the bay. Soon the Anaconda was unser way; but instead of standing "off and on," under easy sail, and awaiting the attack her captain and so vauntingly sirvited, and to wieness which every baleony an shoing an extraorcinary test saller, mate good his escape, though chased by the gamboate until lost sight of in the carkness of the night; nor cid either she or Shelburne make their appearance spain, so long as the guadouts were off Peneassis or in the port. On the reunr of the gunboats to Peneassis, after cruding several days off the port, the Governer despatched his state barge to bring the American officers on shore; and their reception on the public square was marked by every circumstance of respect—more appropriate for the nero of some blood-bought victory man for the humble commanders of two-contemned, and even by our own citizens at home, off-derided gunboats.

continuated, and even by our own citizens at home, oftdearied granoacts.

I em, sir, as "capable to perform promptly and efficienty" all my duties, "both above and adont," now,
as I have been at any time since the 14th day of December, 1814, when, opposing the approach of the British
filest transporting a powerfur for for the attack on New
Orleans, I received a severe wound in a desprate battle,
wherein I combated near two hours, hand to hand, when
the odds were eight or must come against me, and when,
of the thirty-six men and officers on my ceck when the
eattle began, more than one half were killed or wounded,
not, however, until of the forty-five barges and launches
manned with twelve hourder werens, and commanded
by one of Britain's ablest capains ('sir James Alexander
Cordon), then on a wooden leg and still on the Active
list of the royal navy, many boats were sunk or destroyed, with four nundred of their crews put hors decombrd;
two et where, inclusing First Lieutenant Frast (he who
flighted be put from the hand of 'History,' one of the
supporters of the naval menument on the arranoa. The
Capitolie we never entirely recovered from the effects of
that wound, and still carry in my body the musket bail
whilsh laid me on my vessel's deck, if not lifeles, insensible for a while not weltering in my own and my brave
comrades' blood; but though my sufferings were intense,
and my recovery long doubtful still under the providence of God, my life being spared, long before i has re
comrades' blood; but though my sufferings were intense,
and my recovery long doubtful still under the providence of God, my life being spared, long before i has re
comrades' blood; but though my sufferings were intense,
and my recovery long doubtful still under the providence of God, my life being spared, long before is has re
comrades' blood; but though my suffering were intense,
and my recovery long doubtful still under the providence of God, my life being spared, the providence of God, my life being spared, and the s

affact, inspired confidence and gave protection to persons and property every where within our than newly acquired territory, now the prespectus State of California.

CAPTAIN JOHNEY SMOOT.

Tour memorialist entered the may of the country in 1800. In 1811, he joined the Hornet, and during the whole of the war with Great Britain served in that vessel, under the gallant Lawrence and Riddle, and participated in her actions with the Peacock and Penguin, and the blockade of the Boane Catoyeane, in the harbor of St. Salvador. For his "gallant services and good behavior" in both of those actions, your memorialist was voted by the Legislature of Maryland, his native State, a splendid sword—having previously received the thanks of Congress, with the other officers, for meritorious conduct. During the whole period your memorialist was never off duty a single day.

In 1818, your memorialist was premoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was ordered to the command of the Despates, at the time employed on the survey of the waters of the Che-speake, and from her was ordered as the first bestenant of the United States schooner Nonsuch, an gaged in surveying the coast of Virginia and North Carollina, and continued in that service until 1818 when he joined the United States frigats Macedonian, Captain Downes, and sailed for the Pacific Ocean, where he remained performing active duty for three years, and returned in the said ship in 1821, in the year following, (1812,) your memorialist was attached to the said ship Macedonian, under the command of Captain Biddle, in the West Indies, until the yellow fever broke cut among the crew and raged with frightful mortality, when she was compelled to return to Norfolk. When the ship arrived, your memorialist was the only lieutenant of seven on duty. In October, 1813 he j fined the U. S. fright United States, under the command of the U. S. fright United States, under the command of the U. S. fright United States, under the command of the U. S. ship Frie, attached for the Pacific, and while the

LIEUT. M. F. MAURY, SUPERINTENDENT UNITED STATES

been promoted in consequence of the fincings of the Beard.

With these facts, and a fair reputa ion, your petitioner is at a loss to conceive wherefore, except by the mere arbitrary will and pleasure of certain members of the Board, this heavy finding has been brough; against him. But right or wrong, your petitioner, without being informed of the nature of the charges, or confronted with the winesses against him, has been adjudged by this Board to be protessionally incompetent; and, scoroting to its recommendations, as appears by a letter of the Serrary of the Navy—a tue copy of which is hereanto appended and marked D—he has been pasced on the Reserved List, and rendered hereafter and forever by law ineligible to turther promotion in the navy of the United States; and he has aireacy been exposed to official degradation in consequence thereof, by having his juniors lifted upand promoted over his head.

To disfranchies and degrade an officer without specifying the nature of the accusation against him, is surely against the spirit of American law; to cast him off on the blood grounds of incompetency, is an outrage upon natural justice.

What constitutes official incompetency? Ignorance,

sgainst the spirit of American law; to cast him off on the bread grooms of incompetency, is an outrage upon natural justice.

What constitutes official incompetency? Ignorance, idleness, crunkenness, all sorts of immoral habits and infamous practices—anything that is decasine; nay, everything that is wicked or vile. An officer is readered incompetent by disaffection, treason and cowardine, or any ignoble trait or infamous conduct. The finding of the B ard is a warrant and an invitation for the evil minded to impute any of these to your peditioner. He humbly submits that he has not deserved such treatment at the hands of any tribunal of his country. He has served it to the best of his poor abilities, for upwards of thirty years. During all that time his career in the service has been without official reproach. He has never been tried for any offence or accusation; and the Science of the Nay has stated in his place (B) that other officers, like your petitioner, "of spotless character and eminent service," have been treated in like manner with himself by this Board.

Spotless reputs ten is dearer than prosessional advancement; and though the finding of the Board ceptives your petitioner of valuable professional incompation to the damning stigms of professional incompation to the damning stigms of professional incompetency, which a majority of this Board, composed of his peers, has secretly and illegally passed upon him.

Your petitioner is reasy for any sacrifice that the pub-

tency, which a majority of this hoard, composed of may peers, has secretly and illegaily passed upon him. Your petitioner is reasy for any sacrifice that the public good may require of him.

Upwards of thirry years ago be took the oath and pledgid the abilities with which his Maker had endowed him homble though they were, yet loyal and true, to the service of his country. He has ever borne this pledge of his youth in remembrance, as a rule of conduct; and he is ready now, as he was then to do what a salor may do for his country's good. Therefore, if his presence hinder the efficiency of the navy—nay, if it do not add to and promote it—he is willing to give place to better men, and to retire to the walks of private life. But, in geing, let not his fair fame be tarnished or made a target for the shafts of malice. His good name is very precious; therefore he prays your honorable body to interpose with your high authority and protect him in it.

made a target for the shafts of malice. His good name is very precious; therefore he prays your honorable body to interpose with your high authority and protect him in it.

It is authmitted that Congress never intended to discredit useful service or bounden duty of officers, be it performed en shore or affeat, provided it be performed efficiently and well. Your honorable body, it is humbly conceived, sever intended to asst such a recrosch upon solence in the navy or its disciples, as to class the demands of the public service upon it and them for important naval cuty anywhere with cownright official idleness.

The law old not authorise any such classification; nor is there any princip e or practice known in the navy that would authorize due credit to be withheld from an officer for obeying orders and performing to the best of his abilities the cutte assigned him, be they by sea or land, and of whatever nature. The law drew no distinction between duty ashore and duty affort in one there.

Your petitioner, as appears by the Navy Register of 1865, has been employed on shore duty twelve years and eight months. One member of the Bard has been unemployed twenty-three years and is months; and another eighteen years and one month. These officers were not retired; yet in the opinion of the junior member, the Board would have been bound to have a fling at science in the navy, and remove your petitioner from the active list.

Your petitioner further begs leave to state that he has not served with any member of the Board, as far as he can learn, inquire into its condition, either through himself or any of the officers connected with its management.

Wherefore, your petitioner charges the Board, or a majority thereof, emposed of individuals to him unknown, with having done injury to the naval service and the saft fame of your petitioner. He accuses them of having done injury to the naval service and the saft fame of your petitioner. He accuses them of having done injury to the naval service and the saft fame of your petitio

to sentiments that are very dear to the hearts of all good cithans.

Believing these charges and allegations to be true, and that the public service, as well as the good name of your petitioner, requires teem to be investigated, and the writes done to be righted, he prays your nonorable body to take the matter into consideration, and cause inquiry to be made as to the manner in which certain terms of an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy approved February 25. 1856." have been carried out by the Board of Naval Officers therein called for. He further prays that the efficies who composed that Board may each in turn be confronted with your petitioner, and held to answer wherefore and upon what evidence they, the said members of the said Board, have ventured without cause to cast a stigma upon his professional reputation.

CAPTAIN ISAAC S. STERRETT.

they, the saic members of the said Board, have ventured without cause to cast a stigma upon his professional reputation.

CAPTAIN ISAAC S. STERRETT.

It has been cheeded, even by the secretary of the Navy, that the report of the Naval Board, which was designed by Congress to promote the efficiency of the Navy, by removing from the active service list all officers found incompetent to do their whole duty efficiently and promptly coth ascore and affoct, and by dropping entirely from the role such as are to blame the meetives for their incompetency, is to some extent imperfect, and did not exactly attain the end which Congress had in view in passing the act under which it was constructed. Indeed, there are many who think that the action of the B and is so widely variant from what it should have been that Congress cught to interfere and rectify, as far as possible, the errors committed. We doubt, however, that it lay within the range of possibility for that board or any other that could have been appeinted, to render a report that would have astisfied everysody. This much, at least, is due to the Board.

But we are convinced that their action is defective, and sufficiently so to require the interposition of Congress; for rather than that one faithful and meritorious officer of the country should suffer injustice, it were better that the board had never been appointed. Among those for whom we would invoke the aid of togress, is the officer whose name is placed; at the head of this article. We have before us the Puget Sound

recent is the savages.

Reso yed That in our judgment, he has done everything that a stillfus and efficient officer could do, to protect the citizens of this territory, and that he has not only exhibited the knost humane feeling for us in our distress, but that he has also shown a commendable price in serving his country faithfully.

Resolved That we carnestly solicit a reconsideration of that decision, in order that our nation may not be deprived of so able a commander.

243 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR-I received your letter and its encoure last evening I do not regard it as any departure from the ule I have prescribed for my conduct, not to interfere personally beyond a proper exposition of my political principles in the questions now pending before the peo-ple of the United States, and in which my name has been

pe et use universitate, au suche my mente as even inigied, as one that possibly might be placed by the American party on its ticket at the next Presudential election, 'o express try our yacknowledemoats for your kindress, in vindicating my character, as you have, in the control of the contr

Our Honduras Correspondence. Bm.172, Honduras, Dec. 22, 1855.
Official Appointments—The Cholera—England's Rule Pr

gressing—Alteration in the Shipping Laws—A Man-of-War Alarm—Balls and Pleasure—Trade. Some time since I informed you that the magistrate of the colony of the Bay Island, was dead. I have now to

to form you that his successor has arrived, and will enter on his duties at once.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness in this

colony the present season, which has swept off a great many white and colored inhabitants—the blacks have, as a general thing, escaped.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of Great

Britain to give up that colony or this settlement; on the contrary, everything that is done there or here tends to strengthen and establish a permanent government for notwithstanding. As an evidence of this I may say that hitherto no vessels could be registered here, and any

notwithstanding. As an evicence of this I may say that hitherto no vessels could be registered here, and any foreigner could own an Feglish or any other vessel; now all are obliged to be registered, and no foreigner is allowed to own a vessel under the British flag. A register, surveyor and shipping master have been appointed. Nearly all the foreigners: that were or are owners of vessels in this town have become naturalized, or have taken the oath of allegiance. A number of other small regulations have been adopted, and several old laws, or customs, that were originally in force here, have been quietly shelved and are thrown to the winds, and others will be recommended to the next Legislature in their stead.

This has been done in the face of the worst times we have ever had—our staple, mahogany, being ruinously low and duit, amid the suffering and loss occasioned by the great fire of last year, and the cholera and fever which visited us.

Shortly after this reaches you the brig Nina will arrive at your port. She is a very fine vessel, and the first which has been built on the island of Ruatan. Inlis is a new field or industry, and report says that she is of a very handsome model, strong, and a fast sailor.

The screw steamer Argus is in port. She is one of the famous West India squadron—a fine looking craft, well manned and ably officered. The commander, a few nights since, at midnight, commenced a little private practice by firing one or two broadsides. This, as a matter of course, aroused our little tewn; the inhabitant were amazed, and, starting from their beds, rushed to the bridge, and a general cry of "What's he matter?" issued from every month. A wag said the Yankee flibusters had come down to take the town, and for some time a little confusion and some fear were manifert on the part of all. No harm came from it, however, and on the morrow it turned out that the commandant wished to see how soon he could bring his men from a sound sleep into action. He reports that his men were alareed, up, and two broa

The Speakership.
LETTER FROM THE HOK. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

The Speakership.

LETTER FROM THE HOUR. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

House of Resumantarius.

To the mirror of the intermediation.

Gentlement the struggle to elect a Speaker has been surrounded with much embarrasement, and the peculiar resistion which it has been my misfortune, pursuing the advice of friends, to compy with regard to it, readers it incelicate for me now to give any opinions a to the causes of the actisting difficulties. I prefer, therefore, to submit quietly to the virulent assentia which many of the anti-administration papers are making, until a plain statement of facts may be given without the danger of producing further desay in the transaction of the public business. I am called upon, however, by numerous private letters, as well as by a portion of the press entilled to a respectful reply, for my reasons for voling against an election of speaker by a plurality vote.

I came toto Congress, inexperienced in legislative duties, in 1840 when there was a similar contect—the prominent candidates being Mesers. Winthrop and Cobb. The free soil parity was represented by Mesers. Giddings, Wilmot, Root and some six others, who hald the balance of power. After a protracted struggle many efforts were made to adopt a plurality role. Although a supporter of Mr. Winthrop. I united with the free soil me no this question, and uniformly voted signised it, agreeing with them in the arguments which they presented, that it was of doubtful constitutionality, and a ceparture from the uniform usage since the organization of the government, it hears a substantial of the government, and the result was that a house, as mjority of which was elected as actived the structure of the Freit'rest acquired from Mexico, which, by the inswer of the Territories equired from Mexico, which, by the inswer of the Freit'rest and the structure of the Freit'rest and mest important dutes incumbent upon its mention on the sharery question by the enarchment of the Freit'rest and mention of the Sepaker of the work of the section of the Sepaker of t

of the former, per to be driven under the lash of the latter.

Very truly yours, &c...

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Affairs in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder.]

MAEHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1856.

Another Presidential Ticket in the Frield.

It is said to be currently conceded, in most of the political circles at Washington, that the national democrats of New York are becoming elaborately organized, throughout the State, for a definite and decisive object, which, whether achieved or 1904, cannot fail to give them a commanding position in the National Convention at Cincinnati, on account of the noble motives with which it is conceived and cherished. The mere rumor of this object, through some of our own journals, is said to have produced a marked and grave effect upon the strong councils of the capital because it afforded a consistent interpretation of many significant indications, of similar import, that had appeared at various local centres of political action.

The adamantine firmness and purity of this great body of the democracy of New York have won the profound admiration of all kindred minds, in every state of the Union. In defence of their proud principles and sacred trust, as constitutional republicans, they have maintained, for the last seven years, and under incalculable disadvantages, a conflict with apostacy, inauticism and official power altogether outparalleled in our political history, for the heroic fidelity on the one side, and the brazen perflidy on the other, which have constituted its principal elements. Undismayed by the apparent disparagement of their cause and numbers, in the gubernatorial election of last year, when the exciting local quastion of the Prohibitry Liquor law left national issues in temporary abeyance; and unshaken by the fact that they did not fully exhibit their augmented force, amid the dark lintern and fassion fog, which prevalled in the legislative and judicial election of last month, they are now energetically reorganizing to offer an emphatic example

puted, whether justly or not, to a certain portion of their former organization, and to one or more of their most prominent men, "the national democracy of New York will bring no Presidential candidate, from their own State, into the Cincinnati Convention, but will sustain the nominee of Virginia, whoever he may be"

In uniting upon this policy, it will be seen that, while they surrender nothing to their schismatic opponents, they completely baffle the master project of the Know Nothings, which is now clearly ascertained to be that of drawing them, nolens codens, into the omnivorous maw of that arch herevy, through one of their most distinguished leaders. In order, therefore, to place their democratic integrity, in this matter particularly, as high and illustrious as the sun at noon, they have resolved to unite upon an eminent Virginia statesman, as their preference for the first station in the land, and upon one of the ablest and most worthy of their own citizens for the second. In preferring, as it is announced they do, Senator Hunter, of Virginia, for the Presidency, and Augustus Schell, of their own State, for the Vice Presidency, they are evincing not less fidelity to their attachments than they have maintained for their principles. It is well known that the former was their choice and their expectation, as Secretary of State, in the Cabinet of President Pierce, and that Augustus Schell was their unanimous and persistent preference for the highest federal office in New York. Their disappointment of the latter as well of the former, may be regarded in the connection of cause and effect, or as a penalty following an unforgiven offence; but, gratified in neither, they now evince but the characteristic chivalry of the old democracy in proposing a higher position for both. In Mr. Schell, however, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency, they probably hope to accomplish something more than a mere redress of old grievances. Through him they hope to see the rankling evil in the party healed so thoroughly that n

Gilbs vs. Flagg.—The time allowed Mr. Comptroller Figg to answer the complaint of John S. Giles, on behalf of the people in the quo warando suit, relative to the right of the former to the office of Comptroller, will expire to-morrow. Mr. Charles O'Conor has been retained for the defence of Mr. Figg. The Attorney General and Louis N. Glover will act as council for the people. Those most familiar with the case entertain no doubt of the ability of Mr. Glies to establish his claim to the office. Both sides are now canvassing the electors of the first district of the Nineteenth ward, to ascertain for whom they voted for Comptroller, and it is probable that every citizen of that district whose name is upon the poll list, will be called upon the stand as a witness, to testify. If Mr. Figg's case depends upon finding 316 who will assear that they voted for him, we are apprehensive he will fail. Giles' counsel advise him that he cannot fail to cetablish his claim to the office.—Sunday Allas, Jan. 27.

Mississippe of the Governor of Mississippi.

Governor John J. Mores transmitted his annual measures to the Legislature of Mississippi on the 6th inst. The document treats the anti-slavery resolutions of some of the Northern States with all the dignity which they deserve, but adheres strongly to the Mississippi platform on the various questions touching the subject of Southern slavery. The following is the closing portion of tag measure.

I transmit, herewith, resolutions from the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan and Fennsylvania—some on the slavery, and some on other questions. To those from the State of Maine, I sak the especial attention of the Legislature. They are embodied conclusely in the instructions of the Maine Legislature to their Senators and representatives, to use all practicable means to secure their passage in Congress, and are believed to be the sentiments cherished by the large majority of the members in that body from the Northern State, which at present prevents the organization of the House of Representatives, on account of their hostility to the South on the slavery question.

They are :—First. An sot repealing all laws of the United States authorizing slavery in the District of Columbia.

**recond. An act repealing the statute of 1850, known as the Frgitive Slave law.

Third. An act frever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, within the Territories of the United States.

Lastly. That their Senators in Congress be instructed, and representatives requested, at all times hereafter.

Third. An act frever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, within the Territories of the United States.

Lastly. That their Senators in Congress be instructed, and representatives requested, at all times hereafter, most strenueusly to oppose, in every justidable way, the admiration olisiny new State into the Union, except upon the concition to be embraced in the act of admission, that slavery or involuntary servitude, excepting that for come, of which the accused shall have been duly proved guilty, shall be for ever prohibited therein.

They sendunce also the repeal of the Missouth compromise, by which they say slavery was for ever prohibited in the territory North of the parallel of 55 deg. 30 min., as an unjustifiable violation of a solemn compact and a flagrant breach of faits; and direct that a copy of these resolves shall be forwarded to the Governor of cach State, to be haid before the Legisla une thereof.

Objectionable as the resolutions are, I have had no hesitation as to the course to be pursued with them. They were the sovereign voice of the State, expressed through her Legislature; and whether faccion or fanat clam had temporarily the control, were for the time celling to be considered as her sovereign will. It is hoped they were not the volce, truly represented, of her people, and it is believed that a better sections had temporarily the coursels now. But it was my duty to present them to the Legislature, and let the sovereign voice of Maine be met by the sovereign voice of the subject, she declared in reference to what were termed the "unesures of compromise," and in convention in 1851 when affect the most grave consideration to exclude slavery from the territories, and to abolish it in the District of Columbia, that while she did not entirely approve she would abide by them as a permanent adjustment of a sectional controversy. She at the same time declared

1d. Interference with the trade in slaves between the States.

2d. Any action of Congress on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or in places subject to the jurisprudence of Congress, incompatible with the safety and domestic tranquility, or the rights and honor of the slaveholding claims.

4th. The refusal by Congress to admit a new State into the Union on the ground of her tolerating slavery within her limits.

5th. The passage of any law by Congress prohibiting savery in any of the Territories.

7th. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and the neglector refusal by the general government to enforce the constitutional provisions for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

7th. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and the neglector retonal by the general government to enforce the constitutional provisions for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

6.1. Resolved, further, that, in the opinion of this curvantion, the people is the recent elections have been governed by an abding faith that the said adjustment measures of Congress would be enforced in good faith in every section of the land.

There resolutions of Mississippl, and if her vide conditions the legislation of Congress at the present season, or a corresponding sentiment of the North could do so, the serve with Mississippl, and if her vide could control the legislation of Congress at the present season, or a corresponding sentiment of the North could do so, the serve with Mississippl, and the present season or a corresponding sentiment of the North could do so, the serve with Mississippl, standing upon her constitutional rights, would be fairly made. It is not supposed our State will depart from her position. If there are any who desire her to do so, they have asy set given no expression to their opinion. I is well known that I was one of this who, at the time this position was taken, was in favor of having our constitutional rights more destrictly satisfy, and the controversy between the North and the South foreverended—not by a dissolution of the Union, but within the Union, and under the constitution. But I acquiesced in the voice of the State, and stand firmly by it. Every Mississippian coes the came. The time for discussion on this subject among ourselves has passed away. We become one to remiment in acquiescence in the action on the subject among ourselves has passed away. We become one to remiment in acquiescence in the action on the subject among ourselves has passed away. We become one to remiment in acquiescence in the action on the subject among ourselves has passed away. We become one to remiment in a cquiescence in the action on the subject and our determination to make in the passion of the subject and our det can take measures to effect that object. Yetl an ready to co-operate with the Legislature in any constitutional measure which their wasdom may suggest, or their better judgment devise, to secure so desirable and important a result. West in he sphere of my duty to address the people on his subject. I would make every appeal to them which could arouse their sympathies or their interests to encourage the spirit and add the progress of emigration to that ferritory. The people of the South have it in their power to secure it, and they have only to make the effort to do it. Numbers may come there from the free States, but the Southern emigrants can control in not by force, but by the irrestable energy of their determination and their will. If this Territory is lost to the South, it will be the fault of our own people.

Marriages of Siaves.

As ITEM FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

[From the Charlesson (S. C.) Courser, Jan. 24.]

A standing topic of argument against slavery, with the abolitionists—those, at least, who pretend at all targument—is the assertion that it virtually ignores or disregards the marital tie. Admitting the utmost possible force in the argument, it could be met by counter statements against any form and mode of labor; for the reparation of husband and wife is a common incident to the hireling white and black, no less than to the snave. We could appear also to the experience of all Southern observers, in proof that our snaveholders and planters generally were anxiously disposed to respect any protect the marital relations of alayes, and that more infliculty is found in educating and training the slaves themselves to regard it than in protecting it when established on a good basis. We introduce the matter, however, only to mantion a fact lately brought to our notice whichspecks more than any assertions could as to the relative attachments of the negroes.

The case to which we refer is, briefly, a voluntary and mutual dissolution and rupture of a marriage of fifty years' happy and agreeable duration between slaves, and this was by the consent of both parties, each preferring to sever this relation rather than to leave the master's 'amily, although the option was left to each and either—as is montg merally the case. The circumstances were these:—The wife i as an old nurse and "mama" of family migrating to Florida, and had for years lived in a condition of indulgence and ease, better than could have been possible had she been free actually, as sine was victually on the closing of an estate by sale for division, under our laws, she was necessarily offered for sale, and characteristically differed her freedom, so far as it could be done, and gain asked her to choose a nominal master and protector in the heighborhood, and one of the politic sale of the same time for the husband inved.

She persisted that her first choice was

FIRE IN OLIVER STREET.-Between 8 and 9 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire was discovered in a party wall in the tenant house No. 82 Oliver street. It was extinguished before any damage was done, by the Fourth ward police.

day evening, walle a gas fitter was repairing the pipes in the eating saloon of A Florence, on the corner of Broadway and Houston street, the escape gas took fire, exploing with much force, and seriously injuring the gas fitter and one of the wallers belonging to the saloon.

FIRE IN FORTY-ENCOND STREET.—About one o'clock on

Saturday, a fire was discovered between the flooring of the basement and first floor, in the new Presbyterian church in Forty second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. It originated from the furnace heaters, it was extinguished by the police and some citizens. Lore about \$100. Insured. MARITIME INTRILIGENCE.

Port of New York, January 27, 1856 ARRIVED

Schr Eleanor, Townsend, Georgetown, DC. Schr Ringgold (wrecker) Credin, from the bark John Far num, ashore at Squan Beach, to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr Ringgols (wrecker) Cresin, from the bark John Parnum, above at Squan Beach, to Johnson & Higgins.

ARRIVED JAN 24.

Schr Jonas Jmith, Purman, Savaonah, with mose, to Mo-Cready, Mott & Co. On the 20th inst at 5% o'c'ork AM, when in 17 fathous of waiter and ig altitude 38 10. came in col isses with a brig, name unknown the wird blowing heavy from RE by E, wea her thick and stormy. We first mace her on our lee bow, standing right lowards us. Seing under double reed sails, had not heed way sufficient to tack, and being on the larboard tack, put our helm hard a -port in hopes of warning off sails, had not heed way sufficient to tack and being on the larboard tack, put our helm hard a -port in hopes of warning off sails, had not heed way sufficient to tack and being on the larboard tack. The capain of the brig desired me to lay by. Owing to our crippled condition we were colleged to take in nearly all sail. After doing so hove to for sixteen hours so the larboard tack. The weather yet being very thick and not having seen anything of the brig, we were ship and abod she hours to the westward, in hopes of railing in with her. Falling of success, again were ship and oraceded to make sail, the weather having moderated. The brig Eusex, reported in yet clearly a ferrick, a very like the same vessel, but it e capains of the trip about the weather having moderated. The Jonas emits is at pier & East Elver.

Beig Sarah from Pannancie. On the loss of the Reference.

BELOW.

Brig Sarah, from Pensscola-(by pliot boat E Forrest). SAILED.

Steamship Ericason Bayrs, and enchored at Quarauting

Hernid Marine Correspondence PULLADELPHIA Jan 27—Arr bark Pass, Wilson, at & Belavare Breakwater, from Porto Cabello. Misocilaneous and Disasters.

Theocalancems and Dissaces.

The undersigned pilots, attached to the pint boas James Waserbury, desire to express their thanks through the collass of your vasuable paper, to Captain salsay, of the steaming Lockwood, for the assistance rendered to their boat in giting her out of the ice near the East Sank, on esturiny is and towing her up to the city, for which values be services the will over hold him to arracted remembrance NICHOLAS MCCART, PRANCIS PENNEA, GEORGE EVANS PRANCIS PENNEA.

EDWARD FRYER, Pilots.

NICHOLAS McCART, FRANCIS PENNRA, GEURGE EVANS.

EDWARD FRYER, Pilots.

STEARSHIT BUNNED—The schr James Bose, Captein Lovett, from Malags, bound to Charleston, which put into Jacksonville in distress on the 9th, report having seen on the 6th in ias 3s 10, ton 78 50, the wreck of a large eleanship, which appeared to have been burned. A large piece or times was banging to the wreck by a long far of fron, supposed to be one of her lag chains. The timber was painted flesh color. On the 8th saw pieces of boards, step ladders, and a large belaying cavel, also patieted flesh color. Her decks were off, but could see no machinery.—(We think the above is doubtful).

Bill P NHSON PLACE (of New York), Thurston, which arrived at London 28th ut from Baltimore, had a most boisterous and a midnight on the 6th had a heavy gate from the NNE, which continued till the 10th when the rudder post was sprung be low the deck, in wearing the ship. On the 18th and 21a had two more severe gas ca, and on the latter day stripped a heavy sea, which stove in the door of the forward hour e and did other damage. During each pair shipped a great deal of water. During the following six days had st of ar weather, and on the 28th it blew a perfect hurricant; the 18th was still worse, and the ship was suddenly shrown in the fought of water. During the other hurricants the 18th was still worse, and the ship was suddenly shrown in the fing the decks and waster, everything from bely lashing, starting the cabon house causing it to feak, and partially filting the cabon house causing it to feak, and partially filting the cabon house causing it to feak, and partially filting the cabon house causing it to feak, and partially filting the cabon house causing it to feak, and partially filting the cabon house causing it to feak, and partially filting the cabon house causing it to feak, and partially filting the cabon house causing it to feak, and partially filting the cabon house causing it to feak, and partially filting the cabon house causing it to feak, and p

BARK HORACE, Carver, arrived at New Or can fewn Bodes on the 17th 1stt. When of Bermuda experienced a saver-hurricane, during which she was have on her bean ends, and the topmasts had to be cut away it order to right the vessel.

KEYCH BEOTHERS ATTIVED AT NEW OFFICERS FROM Charlestes on the 17th inst. She experienced reverse wisher on the passage, and lost forestypgalast mast.

BRIG O H KENNERY Randall, from Boston for Guayana, while in Boston harbor evening of 25th got in contact with schr Spiendid, and spring forestypmast, in consequence of which she returned to B Schr Spiknord, Haskell, hence at Boston, was in with brig C H Kennedy, and had starboard bow stovabove.

SCHE ARCHURUS for Saco), Hill with a cargo of cement, New York for Boston, via Holmes' Hole where she dra askers (th inst, is reported sakore at Billingsgate Point (Bay, off Weliffeet) Crew saved. No other particulars. SCHR ANATTA, reported from New Orleans for Yzabet, wo lost on Mauger Key Keef about the middle of December. The following table gives a summary of the vessels in harbors of New York. Sosion, Phisadelphia and Salumore the 26th int. at Charleson, Savannah, and New Orleans the 17th, and at atobile on the 12th fast:—

Messrs J Homes & Brother, of Mattapolaett, are building a bark of about 369 tons for Messrs J & W R Wing, of New Bed-tord, to be launched about June 1st. the is intended for the whaling business, and to be commanded by Capitala S H Green-

well.

LAUNCHEM—A fine ship called the Fast Indian, of 200 temburthen, owned by Messrs Stephen Titon & Co. of Boolon, was launched from the Messars Currier & Townsend's yard, Newburyport, 25th mat. She is designed for the East India besiness and will be commanded by Capt Wm Leoraw, of N. Another ship, to be cauled the Indua, owned by Messrs ES Moseley and Charles Wills, of Newburyport, will be isunched from the same yard this week.

At Portsmouth, ship Witch of the Wave, of 1106 tons, was launched 25th inst from the yard of George Raynes & Son. She is owned by Messrs Tittomb and Charles ti Coffin, of Newburyport. This ship is of the same name as another built at the same yard, s id to a house in Aunsterdam.

Nextices to Rimariners.

NARTIN'S INDUSTRY LIGHT SHP.

The Savannah Republican of the 25th inst says:—The new Light Ship intended for Martin's Industry arrived in our harbor yesterday.

And ENVARIANT REPUBLICAN OF the Lighthouse Board has received inbor yesterday.

Secretary Jenkins, of the Lighthouse Board has received information from the office of the Twelfth Lighthouse District,
San Francisco, California, that the light at the lighthouse at
South Francisco, California, that the light at the lighthouse at
the entrance of San Francisco bay) was exhibited for the first
time on the night of the list instant, and that it will be continued
every night, from sumset to sunrise, until further notice. This
light is a revolving white light, showing a prolong of lishs every
minute throughout the entire borizon.

The lighthouse rower stands on the highest pask of the South
summons, built of brick is seventeen test in height, and is
corder of Fressel.

The south of the seventeen test in height, and is
corder of Fressel.

The advances of thirty stants or twenty six noneal miles. At
near distances under favorable circumstances, the light will
not wholly chappear between the intervals of the graciest
brightness.

The attude and congitude of the light, as given by the Coast
furvey, are as follows:—

Latitude 37 deg 41 min 48 sec N.

Longitude 122 deg 50 min 18 sec W.

The magnetic beartings and distances in statute miles, taken
approximately from the chart of the same survey, are as follows:—

Point Reyes, N 29 deg 30 min W, 20 miles.

Four-Ban Pedro, S 86 deg K, 27 miles.

BELLER, Hon Dec 2:—Arr ship Andalusia, Futton, Constantinople

Capp Vend January, Dec 2:—Arr ship Andalusia, Futton, Constantinople

And Capper and Cap

KANIECH, Dec Z.—Arr ship Andalusia, Full-a. Constantine ple
BIO JANKHO, Nov 20—Sid bark Rodman, Brown, Calderia,
Bote 3c, bark isourless, Laze, Raillmore; tith, ship Mery,
Howes, San Francisco, having repaired; 5th, berk Delawarian,
Howes, San Francisco, having repaired; 5th, berk Delawarian,
Luncan, Bautimore; brig Win Skinner Parter, New Orleans;
This barks White Squait, Hardy, Nyork; Courad, Salsburghia, Ioth, ship Goromardel, Sanifranciscc; brig Queen of the South, Chapman Melbournes;
Bith, barks Essex Ray, Noriesne; 12th, 8 a Nickels, Nickels,
do; brigs Denmark, Harriman, and Elemore, Bartlett, do; sohe
"[74]," do.
Cid ship Gibraitar, Kiliman, East Indies; bark Fame,
Speights, Baltmore.
A list of vessels in port Dec 12 we published resterday,
WRAMFON, Nov 1st—in port schr James Marshall, Dyer, und.
The ship Houqua, Coleman, 1dg for Nyork, gett \$16 for teas
and \$20 for Nins, and the Cocur de Lion, which sid for do on
the 5th, get \$14 a \$30.

BALTIMORM, Jan 25—Chi desamer Mount Savage, Walson, NYork, ship Marianne (Brem). Warkmeister, Bremen, brig Heather (Br), Ash, St Johns, NY, schr wild Pigeon, Milkin, Providence.

The steering Relief was cutting her war out of the harbor yesterday noon, at which line she had got as far as fiender yesterday noon, at which line she had got as far as fiender yesterday noon, at which line she had got as far as fiender yesterday noon, at which line she had got as far as fiender yesterday noon, at which line she had got as far as fiender yesterday noon, at which line she had got as far as fiender yesterday, how the track of the Relief but making slow process. The let us year thick the way the large of the war of the she was the she was

York) Braddock Mobile via Hoimes' Hoie; selendid, Haskell, NYork, Returned, brig C H Kennedy, Randali, from Boston for Guayama.

"CHARLESTON, Jan 25—Art (by tel), schr W A Eille, Michols, NYork, all well.

NEW OBLEANS, Jan 12, PM—Art steamships Florida, Cozzens, Key West via the Florion ports, Nauthus, Phombson, Brazos Santiago, ship (xiford, Studever, Trapanti; bark Lilium, Green), Lurniken, Havana, selow, or mings up, sit amsalip Mexico, Lawess, trom Indianola and Galveston; schr William, Cobb, from Mayagorda, 2 ships and 2 barks, names unknown. Cd ship Pre-Ident, Br.) Harrick, Proposit, bark Jessis (Bd., Jackson, Glaszow, Towed o sea 14th inst, ship Chass Ward, Jackson, Glaszow, Towed o sea 14th inst, ship Chass Ward, NEW BEDFORD Jan 25—Below a topsail schr with lamber, supposed the Buena Vista Friebee, from Virginia for Tsunton.

NEW LONDON, Jan 24—Arr new ellipner ship (not yet named), in tow of propeller J N Harris, from Mastic.

PORTLAND, Jan 25—Arr brig Orizava Slaples, Havanavits Tarpanin dove and Holmes' Hole; schr A F Howe, my is Tarpanin dove and Holmes' Hole; schr A F Howe, my is Tarpanin dove and Holmes' Hole; schr A F Howe, my is Tarpanin dove and Holmes' Hole; schr A F Howe, man, Norfolk, Cld byrig dom Stewart, Lunning, Matanzas.

Sid, wind NW barks sarah B Hale, P C Alexander; brigstom Stewart, Abby Blen, Gow Brock, Omward, Oastillar; schr Gen Herve; "Providence Millam, Has es Cha-leston, Cld barks, Nyork, Clc bark Goodsneed, Faye, Mobile.

SAYAN NAH, Jan 22—Arr steamship Augusta, Lyon, New York; bark Charles Willam, Has es Cha-leston, Cld barks, Simpson, Boston, Cld 24th, brig S P Browp, Freeman, Cardenas, decases.